Appendix D

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		Page 45	
	1	general comments that some of my group and I	
	2	talked about over the weekend, and these aren't	
	3	definitive. We just don't know enough. I think	
	4	that they may help your decision making process	
	5	a little, hopefully.	
	6	First and foremost, we think this is a	
3801-1 11-D.1(4)	7	very premature EIS. Like Lynn said, we are	
	8	putting the cart before the horse. I also want	
	9	to say $\operatorname{}$ and I feel like I can speak for a	
	10	great deal of the Northwest region, a great	
	11	number of people here. I know that Woody has	
	12	heard this on the Hanford Advisory Board that I	
	13	sit on and, you know, we certainly hear it in	
2201 2	14	our own circles. But none of us have any belief	
3801-2 111.E(1)	15	that there will be a final repository in our	
A 600 000	16	lifetimes.	
	17	Yucca Mountain is ten years behind	
	18	schedule. It's millions of probably billions	
	19	by now dollars overrun in cost. It's based on	
	20	poor science is what we see more and more of the	
	21	reports saying. So, we don't have any belief in	
	22	the final repository.	
	23	And for any EIS to be driven by that	
	24	makes the whole thing even more premature in my	
	25	mind. One of the things that struck me when one	
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			Page 46
		1	of you were speaking about the it was Tom
		2	was speaking about the values or the themes that
		3	you heard from the people in your scoping
		4	hearings. They remind me very much of some of
		5	the values at the Hanford Advisory Board, which
		6	is the Regional Citizens Advisory Board have and
	3601-3	7	one of them was protect the aquifers. Our prime
	XI (7)	8	value is to protect the Columbia River.
		9	If Hanford's wastes are not vitrified,
		10	some documents indicate that within the next 100
		11	years, the Columbia River will be dead. That
		12	means no economy, no healthy environment, no
		13	fishing, nothing. I mean, that's dead.
		14	So, that is of utmost value to us, and
		15	it sounds like it is the same kind of value to
	3801-4	16	the people in your region. We have also the
	VI (I)	17	value of get on with it. And therefore, I can
		18	say I understand the planning of this EIS that
		19	you need to look at things ahead of time. And
		20	somehow this EIS, in terms of looking at all of
		21	the options far ahead of time makes sense on
		22	that particular level.
	00.11	23	It also says, you know, one of the
	3801-5 11.E(8)	24	values was minimize the times of handling
	(4)	25	waste. What that translates into for a lot of
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             us in this region is that you minimize the
             transportation or the moving of any waste unless
             there is a dire danger. We have so many dire
             dangers.
                      The two biggest dangers in the country
3801-6
             are the 177 leaking tanks that, some of which
 11.E(5)
             are leaking up at Hanford. That is a dire
             danger.
                       We also have a decay basins which hold
        10
             2,300 fuel rods, most of which are corroding
             that sit 400 yards from the Columbia, and those
        11
        12
             pools that they sit in have leaked also. Those
             are dire dangers, and those need handling
        14
             first.
                        So, this almost seems like, you know,
        15
              talking about marbles or something inane when we
        16
             have a lot of other things to worry about. So,
        17
             with those things said, I would like to say that
        18
              we have to handle -- one of our comments is we
        19
             have to handle the most dangerous things first,
              and we -- this doesn't seem to be touching
         21
              that.
         22
                       The last thing I would like to
         23
              say, -- and I hope you will let me go over by a
         24
              minute since we have such a small crowd here --
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rage ii oi		
		Page 48
	1	is that one of the things that intrigues me
	2	about this whole thing and this is not that I
	3	am bought off on it, by any means because I
	4	don't have that right with my organization at
2021 7	5	this particular time, but I am really intrigued
11.E(4)	6	with the idea of a Northwest solution. I think
	7	that we can't afford to have states pitted
	8	against one another for cleanup dollars.
	9	I think that we do have to work
1	0	together, and we have got to get creative
1	1	because Congress has not had the bill up to now
1	2	to fund cleanup at any site the way it should be
1	3	funded, and Hanford is the most contaminated
1	4	site in the western hemisphere, and I think we
1	5	all have to remember that.
1	6	And one of the things that I do
1	7	appreciate from the Idaho people here is that
1	8	you all seem to appreciate deeply and know that
1	9	this is the most contaminated site. You have
2	0	got nothing to compare to ours, and yet you
2	1	still have dangers that are imminent to your
2	2	livelihood, and health, and well-being.
2	3	So I'm intrigued with this, but $\boxed{\mathtt{I}}$ have
3801-8 111. b.1(4) 2	4	to go back to saying that this is awfully
2	5	premature. I would say that whatever actions
1		(-0.0) and another (0.00) and

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New Information

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		Page 49	
	1	you do decide to take, move slowly. Do things a	
	2	step at a time. Don't try to make all the	
	3	decisions now because they are not going to hold	
	4	up.7	
	5	The fact is, all of us I would say	
	6	most of us here by the time the tanks the	
	7	tank waste at Hanford is vitrified are going to	
	8	be dead. I'm going to be 100 in 47 years, and	
	9	that's when this our date is for finishing	
	10	the tank waste. Now, that's sort of	
	11	interesting.	
	12	The same in two years, the	
	13	political situation will change. So, we are	
	14	going to have a whole new politics. So what you	
	15	promise today isn't necessarily going to be	
	16	given to us tomorrow. What we are looking at is	
3801-0	1 17	a government who has made promises and promises	
[1X.D(I)	18	to Hanford to clean it up, and we don't get it.	
	19	And I would imagine you could say the same thing	
	20	for yourselves.	
	21	So, I would just end with those	
	22	cautionary remarks and wish you luck on this,	
	23	and I also think it's really, really important	
	24	for all of us to work together. And I really	
	25	appreciate you coming here, and I'm sorry that	

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Page 50 we don't have a bigger turnout. PETER RICHARDSON: Thank you for your comments. Bill Bires? I remind you, you have until April 19 to submit your written comments, and that's a postmark date. PAGE KNIGHT: These go on the record though, don't they? PETER RICHARDSON: Absolutely. This 10 is all on the record. Good evening, Mr. Bires 12 13 BILL BIRES: Good evening. My name is Bill Bires. 14 15 I look around, and I'm probably the oldest person in this room. And I'm going to be dead a long time before any of these goals are 17 18 met. And the decisions that you are going to make are going to involve future generations 19 years to come -- years and years to come, and it 20 behooves us, I believe, to make those kind of decisions especially when we don't know where we 22 are going or what we are going to do. 23 I had the experience of having been 24 under an atomic bomb via -- by virtue of my TEACH REPORTING (503) 248-1003 *** (800) 230-3302

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Page 51 1 Army service in 1951 at the atomic test site. 2 And at that time, I knew we can destroy 3 ourselves, and I think that we're well on our 4 way. 5 I'm afraid that unless we take this 6 process out of the hands of people that are in 7 it for profit and put it in the hands of people 8 who are given the task of applying themselves as 9 best they can to this cleanup process. 10 When the bomb was built, I was around, 11 and the United States gathered the best 12 scientists from all over the world and put them 13 to work on this job, and they produced the 14 bomb. And then they went on and on — the 15 scientists went on and on and on creating huge 16 amounts of lethal waste without any pre — 17 what's the word I'm searching for — without any 18 idea of how they are going to get rid of it, how 19 it's going to be disposed of, if it can be 20 disposed of safely. They go on with this 21 half-baked idea down at Yucca Mountain. 22 I am sickened by the comments that are 2602-1 23 made: "We don't have enough money." We have 24 enough money, and if we don't have enough money, 25 we're all liable to die. That's just what it	rage 14 o	T 20	
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22 I am sickened by the comments that are 2802-1 23 made: "We don't have enough money." We have X(Io) 24 enough money, and if we don't have enough money,		20	disposed of safely. They go on with this
2602-1 23 made: "We don't have enough money." We have X(IO) 24 enough money, and if we don't have enough money,		21	half-baked idea down at Yucca Mountain.
$\chi(0)$ 24 enough money, and if we don't have enough money,		22	I am sickened by the comments that are
24 enough money, and if we don't have enough money,	3802-1	23	made: "We don't have enough money." We have
25 we're all liable to die. That's just what it	X(10)	24	enough money, and if we don't have enough money,
		25	we're all liable to die. That's just what it

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		Page 52
	1	boils down to.
	2	The priorities of the government must
3802-2 VIII-A(5)	3	be changed. The public should be made or must
	4	be made aware of the threat that is posed by
	5	installations like Hanford and INEEL.
	6	I remember when it was INEL, and they
	7	threw in an environment. What's going on? Are
	8	they playing games with us? Who are they
	9	talking to, environment? INEL and environment.
	10	Look what Lockheed did for them up there trying
	11	to clean up that space, and how they over the
	12	cost overrun was so great.
	13	It's beyond me why the Federal
3802-3 VI(1)	14	Government is not putting all of its available
	15	resources in the hands of people who can and
	16	will do the job and taking it out of the hands
	17	of people who are in it for profit only.
	18	As was mentioned earlier, BNFL is a
	19	British government-owned company. They are
	20	trying to raise money in the United States.
	21	Then they want the Department of Energy to
	22	assure them that if they raise money and lose
	23	money that the taxpayers of the United States is
	24	going to repay them. These shenanigans that go
	25	on are just, you know, just okay are
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Appendix

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Page 53 really -- I find abhorrent because the public is being treated as if they don't have a stake in this and as if they don't have any interest in 1x.D(2) 3 it. The public does have a stake in it, and they do have an interest in it if they were informed -- properly informed. And I have said earlier that if the DOE really wants to get some 3802.5 money out of the Federal Government, they can $\chi(13)$ 9 take a full page ad out in the Oregonian or the 10 New York Times or the Los Angeles Times or the 11 Wall Street Journal and tell the people how many 12 curies of radiation is sitting up there in that 13 mess at Hanford and ready to go into the river, 14 and how much of that waste is at INEEL is--15 poses a threat to the public. 16 It's high time that the public be made 17 aware. And the fact that nuclear industry has been on the public dole for so many years and 19 that the power of the nuclear industry and the relationship between the military nuclear 21 program and the civilian nuclear program must be recognized and dealt with effectively because 23 there are economic forces involved that are going on in the world right now that may affect

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Page 54 what is going to take place in this country vis-a-vis the future of nuclear power. And I would like to thank you people for coming. And I hope that my children's children's children's children are not posed with -- don't have the same problems posed to them that we have posed to us. I hope that it can be dealt with effectively and that they have a clean world in which to grow and be happy. 10 Thank you. PETER RICHARDSON: Thank you, Mr. Bires. Does is there anyone in the audience 13 who has not had a chance yet this evening to 15 speak formally on the record who hasn't had a chance to sign up. Raise your hand, and we will come up and get your comments on the record. I remind you that you have until April 19 in which to submit written comments. That's the postmark 20 date. Yes, sir. Just go ahead and step up to the microphone. We will give you three minutes to get all of your concerns on the record. If you would preface your remarks with a statement of your name. And if you would like

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rage 10	0T ZU	
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	1	a copy of the final Environmental Impact
	2	Statement, your mailing address.
	3	ED MARTISZUS: Hi. My name is Ed
	4	Martiszus. I'm a Registered Nurse,
	5	environmentalist in the State of Oregon here
	6	going on 23 years. And my address 53215 Timber
	7	Road, Vernonia, Oregon 97064. My phone number
	8	is 1 (503) 429-3136.
	9	PETER RICHARDSON: Thank you. Proceed
	10	with your comments.
	11	ED MARTISZUS: Yeah. I don't talk in
	12	terms of radiation getting into the
	13	environment. It's already here. In my practice
	14	as a nurse in this area twenty some years, I've
	15	seen the effects of it. So it's a matter of
	16	degrees to me. It's a matter of casualties
	17	mounting up as more and more isotopes get into
	18	the environment and get into the food chain, and
	19	things like that.
	20	My understanding is that the
3803-1	21	groundwater or the water going into the Snake
	22	River at the INEEL is also radioactive. So,
	23	already, you're transporting nuclear waste by
	24	Hanford already. So, it's coming to the area
	25	here as fast as we want it right now.
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		Page 56
	4	and Dans is might on the twices
	1	And Page is right, on the triage
	2	level, you know, as a nurse, we have to deal
	3	with the most immediate health threat first, and
	4	that is the tanks and the springs and the
	5	tritium plumes, and 2,300 fuel rods and decay
	6	basin, and things like that.
	7	I would like to see more of a list of
3803-2	8	isotopes and toxic chemicals in these handouts
1X.C(8)	9	other than plutonium and uranium so, I know, you
,	10	know, as a nurse environmentalist, I can figure
	11	out the toxicology of it and biological effects
	12	that people that are exposed and also like the
	13	amount of curies that will be lost in shipment
	14	from INEEL to Hanford, and as far as getting
	15	into the environment, and the proposed, you
	16	know, or projected lists of different diseases
	17	from this process as this stuff moves its away
	18	from INEEL towards Hanford, and the cost of what
	19	it's going to cost the community to pay for this
	20	as far as the medical treatment and the families
	21	going to visits to the hospital and all those
	22	things.
	23	So, that would be more wholistic for
3803-3 VII.A(6)	24	me to get a better view, as a nurse, to know
(0)	25	what the real cost is to the community and the
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Appendix

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Document 38, Public Comment Hearing, February 22, 2000, Portland, OR Page 20 of 20

Page 57 real threat is so we can inform the community so they can make an informed consent under the U.N. Declaration on Human Rights because to be unnecessarily exposed would -- under our Constitution supremacy vote violate the Declaration on Human Rights, that right to life and having it arbitrarily taken away and also the rights under due process of the Constitution. They would -- Fourth and Fifth Amendment Rights, they would not arbitrarily be 10 deprived of their life and property -- be 11 dispossessed of that without any kind of due process of the law such as an arrest and 13 invitement to trial and a conviction, which is 15 usually the grounds in our society for taking away things from people, you know, under our 16 Constitution, our rule of law. 17 So, that's basically all I have to 18 19 say. 20 PETER RICHARDSON: Thank you. ED MARTISZUS: Thanks a lot. 21 22 PETER RICHARDSON: Thank you, sir. 23 I'll ask the question again. If

anyone in the audience who has not yet had an

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opportunity to comment would like to do so,

Document 39, Hanford Advisory Board (Merilyn Reeves), Richland, WA Page 1 of 2

HLW & FD

EIS PROJECT - (AR) PF Control # AC-39



HANFORD ADVISORY BOARD

US Dent of Energy US Environmental Protection Agency Washington State Dept

Advising:

March 7, 2000

Mr. Thomas L. Wichmann Document Manager

U.S. DOE, Idaho Operations Office

850 Energy Drive; Mail Stop 1108 Idaho Falls, ID 83401-1563 CO-VICE CHAIRS:

Ken Bracken Shelley Cimon Subject: INEEL High-Level Waste Draft EIS

BOARD MEMBERS:

Labor/Work Force Richard Berglund Madeleine Brown Thomas Carpenter Susan Leckband Thomas Schaffer

Dear Mr. Wichmann:

Some members of the Hanford Advisory Board (HAB) attended the February 3 presentation conducted by staff of the U.S. Department of Energy on the Idaho High-Level Waste and Facilities Disposition Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). On behalf of the HAB, we are submitting the following statement to be considered by DOE.

Local Environment Victor Moore Local Governmen Ken Bracken
Pam Brown
Charles Killbury
Robert Larson
Gary Miller
Jerry Peltier
Jack Yorgesen

The HAB is not prepared at this time to provide specific comments on the EIS. The Hanford vitrification plant has not been constructed and thus will not be available for several years. In addition, when it becomes operational, it will take many years to vitrify Hanford tank wastes. Thus, it would be premature at this time for us to comment on the EIS alternative that would send INEEL high-level wastes to Hanford for vitrification.

However, three consistent positions of our Board relate to the issue.

Tribal Government Russell Jim Donna Powaukee

Public Health Margery Swint Jim Trombold

University James A. Cochran Tim Takaro

39-1

11.E(6) Public-at-Large Merilyn B. Reeves Gordon Rogers Leon Swenson

Regional Environment/Citizen Mark Beck Greg deBruler Paige Knight Gerald Pollet Elizabeth Tabbutt

State of Oregon Shelley Cimor Ken Niles Ev-Officio the Umatilla Washington State Department of Health In Advice #13 and subsequent pieces of advice, we have stated that if another site sends waste to Hanford for treatment, it should not be sent until a treatment facility is built and operating. Once treated, the waste must be returned to the sending site. 39-5 11.E(2)

(We cannot support Idaho's waste coming to Hanford until all of Hanford's high-level waste has been treated. We emphasized in our recent statement on tank wastes that the Hanford tanks are one of the most urgent environmental threats to the country. We have three types of tanks: those that have leaked, those that will leak, and those

[1.8 (5) that will leak again. The single-shell tanks are already beyond their design life and the double-shell tanks will reach that point before the vitrification process is completed. Vitrification of these wastes must proceed expeditiously and be completed before a major accident occurs with the aging tanks.

We have indicated in several pieces of advice that if any wastes come to Hanford for treatment or disposition "the sending site should cover all costs." The Hanford budget is not adequate to cover even the costs of our own cleanup efforts in

39-6 11.E(3)

Envirolssues - Facilitation Phone: (206) 269-5041 Fax: (206) 269-5046 723 The Parkway, Suite 200, Richland, WA 99352 Phone: (509) 943-5319 Fax: (509) 943-5528

March 6, 2000

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